1	2	3
3.	West Bengal	2841
	North Eastern States	
1.	Meghalaya	2394
2.	Tripura	15
3.	Manipur	1784
4.	Assam	680
5.	Nagaland	1574
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	50328
7.	Mizoram	2196
	TOTAL NER:	58971

(c) and (d) In Arunachal Pradesh, three hydro-electric schemes with an installed capacity of 416 MW are in operation, two hydro-electric schemes with an installed capacity of 2,600 MW are under construction and 28 hydro-electric schemes with an installed capacity of 41,357 MW are under survey and investigation. Nine schemes with an installed capacity of 4,460 MW have been tentatively identified for commissioning in Arunachal Pradesh during the Eleventh Plan.

In Manipur, one hydro-electric scheme of 105 MW is in operation, one scheme of 90 MW has been sanctioned and three schemes with an installed capacity of 109 MW are under survey and investigation.

Tehri Dam Project

3127. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mega 2400 MW Tehri Dam Project has been hanging fire for several years due to non-rehabilitation of displaced persons and other issues; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Northern State of Uttaranchal has displaced an estimated 100,000 persons and plunging 125 villages under a vast artificial lake?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) The 2400 MW Tehri Hydro Power Complex comprises of Tehri Dam & Hydro Power Plant (HPP) Stage-I (1000MW), Koteshwar Dam & HPP (400 MW) and Tehri Pumped Storage Plant (PSP) (1000MW). Government of India

had approved the execution of Tehri Stage-I (1000 MW) in March, 1994 along with committed and essential works of Koteshwar Project and Pumped Storage Plant. The implementation of Tehri Stage-I had been affected due to various problems *viz.*

(i) Agitation confronting the project in the initial period and after accord of Government approval, which delayed the raising of the crucial Coffer Dam to a safe height.

(ii) Due to local agitation including agitation by the VHP, closure of Diversion Tunnels T-3 and T-4 scheduled for November/December, 1999 was delayed and the tunnels could be closed only in January, 2001.

(iii) Due to poor rock strata, there was sudden rockfall in Shaft T-3 of Right Bank Spilway in August, 2004 delaying closure of the last Diversion Tunnel T-2.

(iv) PILs filed in the High Court of Uttaranchal restraining closure of Diversion Tunnel T-2. Diversion Tunnel T-2 could be closed on 29.10.2005 with the permission of the High Court.

(v) Constitution of various Committees to examine the issues relating to Rehabilitation and Resettlement, Environment, Safety, Self-Purification quality of Gangajal, etc.

According to Government of Uttaranchal, who are looking after the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Works, Tehri Hydo Project (2400 MW) is not delayed due to non-rehabilitation of displaced persons because land and other benefits as per Rehabilitation Policy, 1988 have already been given to all effected urban and rural families upto RL 790 M in submergence area.

The 260.5 high Earth and Rockfull Dam has been raised to its full height. Two units of 250 MW each of Tehri HEP Stage-I (1000MW) have been rolled on 31.03.2006 and commissioning of the units is expected shortly.

Government of India approved implementation of Koteshwar Project (400 MW) in April, 2000 and the works on this project are in full swing. The Tehri Pumped Storage Plant (1000 MW) has been cleared by the Public Investment Board and is awaiting investment approval of the Government.

(b) Due to construction of Tehri Dam complex (2400 MW), the total affected villages are 125, out of which 37 villages are fully affected and remaining 87 villages are partially affected:

A. Fully affected families:

i. Urban-5291

ii. Rural-5429

B. Partially affected families (not to be dislocated):

i. Urban-NIL

ii. Rural-3810

Modernization of existing power plants

3128. SHRI N. R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to renovate/modernize the existing power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the power projects/plants proposed to be modernized during the Tenth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(c) the extent to which power generation capacity of each project/plant is likely to be increased after modernization along with the expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c) Government of India has identified 106 old thermal units having capacity of 10413 MW for Life Extension (LE) works during the Tenth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 9200.00 Crores. After implementation of the LE Scheme, the economical life of the units would get extended by another 15—20 years and the generating capacity would increase to 10747 MW besides overall improvement in the performance of the units. In addition, 57 thermal units having capacity of 14270 MW, which are comparatively new units and are performing well, have also been identifed for Renovation & Modernization (R&M) works to sustain their perfommance at an estimated cost of Rs. 977.00 Crores.

Government of India have also identified a programme to renovate 62 exiting hydroelectric power projects having installed capacity of 9977.5 MW for implementation during the Tenth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 2927.062 crores. After implementation of the Programme, a benefit in the form of 1516.31 MW would be accrued.

The State-wise details of the units identified for R&M & LE of Thermal units and Renovation of Hydro Power Projects for implementation during the Tenth Plan are annexed as Statement.